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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAULDRON SEETHING,

Democrats at Boiling Point.

Tilden Still Leads the Race.

Four Hundred Votes Claimed for Him on the First Ballot.

Probability of Coalition Against Him

HANCOCK'S HOPES FOR TRIUMPH.

HENDRICK'S LOOMING UP—WORK FOR AND AGAINST TILDEN—THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The Hendricks men are feeling more confident this morning than yesterday. General Manson, who is working very judiciously for Indiana's favorite, has assurances of support from States not before counted on, and after the first ballot it is expected Hendricks will make decided gains. A Hendricks band is now parading the streets, much to the gratification of the crowds of people. Meanwhile the anti-Tilden leaders are seeking for some body strong enough to carry Ohio. Indiana and New York are working with great energy.

A conference was held in parlor No. 2 of the Southern Hotel last night, which was attended by representatives from different delegations opposed to Tilden. Speeches were made by Roger A. Pryor, John Kelly and others, which were received with a good deal of enthusiasm. The object of the meeting was to see what they can count on. They report that they are strong enough to beat Tilden, but they indicated no choice.

This meeting has been responded to today by work on the part of Tilden's friends that will count in the convention.

The delegations of Massachusetts and Wisconsin have held meetings and agreed to cast the vote of each delegation solid for Tilden. This is a decided and important gain. The same kind of work is being done with other delegations, and Tilden managers express the greatest confidence of ultimate success in spite of the efforts of Tammany.

It is now believed the two third rule will stand. None of the friends of prominent candidates seem to have the courage to attack it. "If it does stand," said a delegate, "Tilden is beaten." No doubt somebody will lead when the time comes, and there will be a desperate contest.

THE NEW YORK GREENBACK CONTESTANTS.

The following paper was laid before the National Committee this morning by the greenback delegation from New York:

ST. LOUIS, June 24, 1876.

To the Democratic National Committee:

GENTLEMEN—The delegation appointed by the Democratic State Committee held at New York city on the 1st of June, inst. to represent the State of New York in the St. Louis Presidential Convention on the 27th inst., respectfully represent to your committee that they are in attendance in this city for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon them by their Democratic constituents, that they are informed that another delegation headed by the Hon. Francis Kernan, and appointed at a State Convention held at Utica, by persons calculating to represent New York; this delegation therefore respectfully suggest to your committee and make the formal request that the seats in the convention to be occupied by your committee to the State of New York, shall be left entirely vacant and unoccupied, and that both delegations absolutely excluded from the use thereof, until such time as the convention itself, upon the report of its own Committee on Credentials shall have determined who are entitled to the seats. In this respectful demand of this delegation being that both delegations be placed upon the same equal footing upon the organization of the Presidential Convention, and that your committee shall do no act whereby either delegation shall be placed in a prejudicial or disadvantageous position before the Convention and the public in advance of a decision upon the merits of the New York contest.

Respectfully submitted,

GIDEON J. TUCKER,
Chairman *pro tem.* of the New York delegation.
H. D. MCNAUGHLON, Secretary.

SURPRISING STRENGTH OF TILDEN'S SUPPORT—IMPORTANCE OF THE SOUTHERN VOTE.

A few hours here are all that is necessary to satisfy the looker-on that there is no organized effort of great force for any candidate except Tilden. The audacity of his supporters sweeps everything before it and makes the mention of other names seem puerile. This is more prominently so than in the case of Blaine's support at Cincinnati. His friends claim almost everything and predict his nomination on the second ballot with the requisite two-thirds, for the two-thirds rule will be adhered to.

It is true that important delegations, such as Wisconsin, Michigan and North Carolina, have promised solid and nearly solid votes for Tilden, but after all the result will depend on the action of the Southern delegations. They are mostly lookers-on up to this time, though a strong pressure by Governor Walker, of Virginia, who said that the delegation being from the Old Dominion which had accepted the results of the war could not be in accord with the people of the North, had come to St. Louis with the firm determination to ascertain what man the North preferred as their standard-bearer for 1876, and join heart and hand in their support of that man.

Hon. John Morrissey has circulated industriously among these delegations. He was invited before the Louisiana delegation this evening and addressed them in behalf of Tilden.

MEETING OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

At a meeting of the New York delegation this afternoon a letter was read from Hon. Horatio Seymour declining in the most positive terms any nomination that might be tendered him by the Democratic party. He confessed that a declination appeared rather hasty, considering the fact that no nomination had been tendered, but he had declined thus early in order that no ballots might be wasted on his name.

After some preliminary action a formal test vote was taken, with the view of ascertaining the preferences of the delegation, which resulted as follows: Tilden 52, Seymour 7, Hendricks 7, Church 1, Hoffman 1, Hancock 1, Bayard 1.

A resolution was then offered as follows:

Resolved, That the New York delegation cast their votes as a unit until by a majority vote a reconsideration shall be agreed upon.

The resolution passed after much discussion, after which Colonel Easton introduced the following:

Resolved, That when by request of twenty-five delegates this delegation shall retire from the convention for consultation, a motion to reconsider the unit vote shall be in order for discussion.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

The Pennsylvania delegation met this morning and organized by the election of Wm. A. Wallace as Chairman. The unit question was discussed, but no definite action was taken. A majority, however, seem to favor carrying out the instructions of the State Convention.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The California delegation, J. P. Hager, Chairman, will move for an emphatic expression on the Chinese question. They say that they can carry the whole Pacific slope for the Democracy if they can get from the convention an acknowledgment that their people are right on this subject. No action was taken regarding how this delegation will vote, but it is understood that the majority of them are for Tilden and the vote will probably be cast as a unit. The Oregon delegation stands in the same position as the California delegates on the Chinese question.

TILDEN RUMORS UNFOUNDED.

In connection with the efforts for Tilden many rumors originated calculated to strengthen him but which run down prove to be false. For instance, it was rumored that Carl Schurz would speak at the Southern Hotel to-night for Tilden, but as Mr. Schurz is in Pennsylvania that cannot be and his partner here pronounced the story to be without foundation. Another gave it that a combination between the supporters of Tilden and Hendricks had been effected, the latter to take the second place. This story the Indiana delegation pronounced unfounded. "I am an old soldier" said General Manson, "and never change front in the face of the enemy. We shall stand by Governor Hendricks to the end." If the convention nominates Governor Tilden they will seek elsewhere for a second to the ticket. The Indiana delegates are firm but are not boasting.

FEARS FOR THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Illinois delegation held a long session this morning and discussed the financial question some time. The delegation seemed to be about equally divided between hard and soft money, but settled on a conviction that a compromise will be necessary, if anything is said in the platform on the money question. General John E. McClelland, who was selected for the Committee on Resolutions, expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, but as in favor also of specie payments. There is likely to be a fierce fight on the money question, as prominent greenback men like Voorhees, of Indiana, and Pelton, of Ohio, have been appointed on the Committee on Resolutions. In the Ohio delegation there was a protracted fight which resulted in the selection of Hon. Thomas Ewing by twenty-three votes. This question is so much feared that a number of delegates are urging the propriety of saying nothing at all on the money question in the platform.

SERENADE AND SPEECHES.

A band from Peru, Indiana, accompanied by several prominent members of that delegation serenaded several State headquarters this morning. At the New York headquarters Judge Baskirk, from Indiana, made a short address to the New Yorkers foreboding harmony of feeling among Democrats, and assuring the New York gentlemen that they came here as Democrats and would support as the standard-bearer of the Democracy whoever should be nominated. Hon. Francis Kernan, Senator from New York, made a brief response counseling harmony and assuring the Indiana delegation that New York would meet them in the same spirit as avowed by the gentleman who had addressed them, and if it turns out that the convention should designate Governor Hendricks as the strongest mat with whom to win success, New York will give him a hearty support.

PENNSYLVANIA THE STRONGHOLD OF THE ANTI-TILDENITES—WATTERSON TO BE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The hopes of the opponents of Tilden now center around Pennsylvania. This State has resolved to vote solid for Hancock, and to continue to vote for him, with no second choice. This action, they think, will draw to their support enough States on the second ballot to prevent the nomination of Tilden, and then William Allen of Ohio being out of the way, that State would be added to the Hancock column and be followed later by Hendricks' supporters. This is their plan, and if it should succeed Pennsylvania would be able to give the second place to Hon. Thomas Ewing.

The friends of Hendricks evidently see the critical nature of the situation and are aiding in the effort to prevent a two-thirds vote for Tilden which now is the only hope left to the opponents of the New York candidate. The count for Tilden on the *first* ballot now exceeds four hundred. The Tammany leaders are so much discouraged as to be about ready to give up the contest, and at this hour it looks as if Tilden would sweep the field.

At the meeting of the National Committee, Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was selected as Temporary Chairman of the convention. This was the first victory for Tilden.

The temporary organization has been completed by the election of the following gentlemen: Secretary, F. O. Prince, Massachusetts; Assistant Secretaries, J. P. Walker, Iowa, L. Donovan, Ohio; Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Daniel Able, St. Louis.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers in the late war for the Union. The bill is amended by striking out from the list of beneficiaries all sailors and marines, slaves and Indians, and also by omitting the requirment that the bounties received under State law shall be deducted from the total of $8 33 for each month of service provided by the bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the message of the President in regard to continuing the unexpended balance of appropriations into the next fiscal year, and moved it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill providing for the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the District of Columbia, reported the bill continuing in force during the next fiscal year the tax bill passed at the last session, and asked for the present consideration of the bill, and it was discussed at some length.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the bill to restore the franking privilege, but it was laid aside and the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year was taken up.

Mr. ALLISON explained the provisions of the bill and said that the committee had not felt authorized to examine into the subject of the reorganization of the army, and therefore reported in favor of striking out the first eight sections of the bill as it came from the House, which proposed to reorganize the army. The committee added $3,278,602 to the amount of the bill as it came from the House, making $1,257,468 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The House proposed to reduce the army in numbers as well as compensation of officers. The committee had nothing to do with that question and therefore had added appropriations to carry out the existing law. Besides the proposition to reduce the army, this bill differed from the independent bill for that purpose recently passed by the House.

The question being on agreeing to the first amendment reported by the committee, to strike out the first eight sections reorganizing the army, Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs said his committee had considered the House bill to reduce the army, but they had determined that at this time of the session it would be inexpedient to bring the bill before the Senate, and therefore determined to postpone it until the next session. The Committee on Military Affairs would examine the question of reduction of salaries of officers, also the number of men in the army at the same time, but it could not do so this session.

After discussion the CHAIR laid before the Senate as a special order, the House bill for the issue of the balance of the subsistence for that bill reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, which was made the special order from day to day, with the understanding that it shall not displace any appropriation bill. So ordered. The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The amendment proposed by the committee, to strike out the eight sections reorganization the army, reducing pay, &c., was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 13. Other amendments were agreed to, and the bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in committee agreed to—yeas 25, nays 12, Mr. Maxey voting with the Republicans in the affirmative. The bill was read the third time and passed.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the special order, being the bill for the issue of silver coin.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the silver and Harbor appropriation bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

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The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1876.

THE music begins at St. Louis to-day. Bring on your Kilkenny cats.

THE St. Louis platform will be the catafalque of the Democratic party.

THE National Democratic Convention assembles to-day. It will soon pass into our political history, to be remembered only with pitying contempt.

THOSE Southern friends of HANCOCK are excellent marksmen. General HAYES was four times wounded, and had three horses shot under him, during the war.

REPUBLICAN county committees should organize at once for an aggressive campaign. Map out the programme and let the work go on systematically and in earnest.

THE *Post* has taken the contract for carrying Pennsylvania for its Presidential candidate, this fall. In view of past occurrences the question naturally arises, can that paper execute it?

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $911,134. The total exports thus far during the year foot up $26,569,827, against $16,555,260 for the corresponding period last year.

AT Malone, New York, where WHEELER lives, the first man to throw a HAYES and WHEELER flag to the breeze was JAMES S. AMDEN, heretofore one of the staunchest Democrats in that State.

A LARGE number of the more thoughtful Prohibitionists of Massachusetts are opposed to nominating anybody for Governor at their convention on the 6th of July. They prefer to support the regular Republican ticket.

THERE are a few people who *are* candidates at the St. Louis Convention, and a great many who are *not*. Among the latter are DAVIS, PENDLETON and SEYMOUR; but either of them would take the nomination if he could get it.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* proposed GEORGE H. PENDLETON as the President of the St. Louis Convention; and thereupon PENDLETON found that his private business would prevent his attendance at St. Louis. The influence of the *Post* is extraordinary.

THE "National Reform Association" will meet in annual convention at Philadelphia to-morrow. The association is "organized to maintain existing features of the American Government and secure a religious amendment to the Constitution of *the* United States." The convention *will* be in session three days.

HANCOCK *appears* to be looming up on the St. *Louis* horizon. The advocacy of a Union General by the ex Confederates is a direct confession of weakness. They seek him merely as an "available" candidate, hoping behind his Union record to conceal the "bloody shirt," and so reach the Northern Democratic soldier vote.

A "CONFEDERATE ABOLITIONIST," writing for the *Christian Union*, declares that "the future of Protestantism in the New World and the destiny of the cause of the political brotherhood of man under a republic depends upon how we deal with the man whom Providence has emancipated—the negro." This is poor comfort for the Confederate Democracy.

THE preliminary skirmishing at St. Louis during the past few days has been very lively, and the direction of the firing indicates a hot and desperate battle when the convention assembles to-day. The principal fights will turn first on the attempt to abolish the two-thirds rule, next in the attempt to defeat TILDEN, and afterwards on the financial question.

THE National Board of Trade will hold its eighth annual meeting in New York city to-day. The subjects to be discussed embrace questions on finance, railroad transportation, prompt delivery of the mails, the bankrupt laws and various other matters of great interest to the commercial public. Exclusive of the representatives of the New York public boards, there will be some sixty delegates from all portions of the country.

"WHEN lovely woman stoops to folly." One of the most efficient workers at St. Louis for TILDEN is Mrs. JOHN BIGELOW, wife of the Secretary of State of New York. She seems to have gone into the work with true womanly zeal. The correspondent of the *Advertiser* says she is worth more to TILDEN than a dozen BIGELOWS, MORRISSEYS, GWINS, AGGARS, FAIRCHILDS and BLAIRS, all combined, and that if TILDEN is nominated, he will owe more to Mrs. BIGELOW than to all New York.

SOMETHING worthy of thoughtful remembrance by the people is, that with all the investigations made during this investigating era, and with all the sensational and partisan furore accompanying these efforts, and the bringing to light of official delinquencies, defalcations and other sins during these loose and extravagant times, the aggregate amount of losses of public moneys stands as only one to ten against the robberies perpetrated by that one colossal Democratic thief, WILLIAM M. TWEED. In other words, ten times more money was stolen by him during the period of his Democratic leadership in New York city and State, than has been lost by all other Government robbers and defalcators put together during a decade. This is indeed, as the Troy *Times* truely says, "a pregnant fact."

THE Centennial Exposition appears to be a greater success, financially, than was anticipated. The managers have never expected any profit, and have even made the return of the investment a secondary consideration in the adoption of such plans as would insure a successful exhibition. From present indications their expectations will be more than fulfilled, and there is a good prospect of a fair profit upon the stock investment. The attendance has averaged larger to this time than for a similar period at any other world's fair, except at London. It has steadily increased each succeeding week, notwithstanding the many untoward influences which have operated against it. It is a sight which can be seen but once in a lifetime, is one which will make an American feel prouder than ever of his country, and it is one in which Pennsylvania bears a part of which every citizen has a right to feel proud. Everybody who can should certainly arrange to attend, and especially the young.

CLARKSON POTTER, of New York, who is a firm believer in the right of secession, has written an open letter to Senator KERNAN on the political situation, in which he makes a strong bid for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. One portion of the letter is especially significant, and indicates, as a correspondent of the New York *Times* well observes, very clearly the present attitude of the Democratic party in regard to the late rebellion, an attitude not at all changed from the days when they pronounced the war a failure. In speaking of the reasons why a "united South" is opposed to "the administration of GRANT," the writer also says that this same united South "was lately in armed revolt against the administration of LINCOLN." There is no doubt that Mr. POTTER faithfully reflects the sentiment of his party when he characterizes a rebellion against the Government as a revolt against an administration.

FROM all quarters of Maryland and Virginia come cheering notes of an abundant harvest of wheat and an excellent prospect for the corn crop. The wheat is now ripe for the reaper, and indeed has already been cut in many parts of Virginia. In Maryland there is little complaint of any injury to that cereal either from rust or the fly. The corn crop is also said to be vegetating in a manner indifferent to the cut-worm, the grub and similar enemies. Out West, in Southern Missouri and Illinois, the harvest began over a week ago, and the St. Louis *Republican* says the wheat fields in those sections are fully ripe and without impediment from weather. The grain is said to be quite as good as last year, when it was above the average. The yellow harvest wave has reached as high up as the latitude of St. Louis, and reapers are busy in Illinois and Missouri and far out in Kansas saving the wheat. The weather is favorable for harvest work, and the supply of labor is generally sufficient for the purpose. In another week more all the wheat in Missouri, and nearly all in Illinois, will have been reaped and shocked, and it will be one of the largest and finest stocks ever gathered. Corn is nearly knee high in those two States, and it looks unusually thrifty and strong, and promises a good yield. Grass, too, is described as looking uncommonly well, and the hay crop will, if fully saved, be large. Altogether, the prospect of a year of cheap bread is as encouraging as could be wished.

STATE AND NATION.

A political homily appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, written before the Cincinnati nominations, and evidently inspired by the fears of the writer, which contended that there was no real difference in *principle* between the two parties, and that the only difference would consist in the character of the *men* presented by each for the two chief national offices. This is the favorite theory of all who cannot have their own way in politics; and now that *Harper's Weekly* has escaped from the nominations it feared, we suppose it will be able to discover some actual differences in principle between the two parties as well as in the character of their several candidates.

The fundamental difference between the two parties was stated in a very few words in the leading paragraph of the Cincinnati platform: "The United States of America is a *Nation*, not a *League*." That is the grand corner stone of the Republican party; and upon that foundation rests the whole superstructure of its organization. However its members may differ as to incidental questions, and however little difference there may be in the two parties, as to questions that come under the unquestioned and unquestionable powers of the Government, the difference here is wide, radical and irreconcilable and this difference pervades the entire action of both parties, even upon questions which do not involve the issue of nationality.

The Democratic party does not believe that the United States is a nation, in the proper and usual sense of that term. It believes that the States are sovereign, and that the Federal Union of the States is but a league between them, with very limited powers, derived by concessions from the several States. That is the theory which JEFFERSON laid down for it, and that is the doctrine under which it has acted since his time. States rights have been set up as supreme, by States under Democratic rule, and a denial of national powers to the Federal Government has always been a favorite doctrine with the Simon-pure Democracy. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 constitute the creed of the party on that subject, and have controlled its action, sometimes actively but always effectively, from that day to this.

The first assertion of this doctrine in an ultra form, was made in 1832, when JOHN C. CALHOUN claimed for *each* of the States the right to nullify *any* action of the Federal Government *not* acceptable to it. The issue was *made* upon the tariff laws, and *South* Carolina undertook to nullify *them by* opening her ports to the importation of foreign goods. This was an extreme assertion of the Democratic doctrine, and it failed because the South had not then the pluck to stand up to a legitimate assertion of the Democratic creed; but nullification, although it failed ignominously, was a logical deduction from the Democratic resolutions of 1798 and from the Democratic doctrine of States Rights as against national supremacy.

The second exhibition of it was in 1861, when the Southern States claimed the right to secede from the Union. They based their claim to that right upon the sovereignty of the States. The Union was, to them, but a league, voluntarily entered into, which those who framed it could break. Mr. BUCHANAN, who was President until March 4, 1861, recognized this claim, and his Attorney General, Judge BLACK, enforced it by a legal opinion that the Federal Government had no power, under the Constitution, to coerce a State. BUCHANAN suffered the Southern States to go out, one by one, and on the fourth of March, 1861, delivered over to his successor but a fragment of the Union he had received, four years before. The Democratic doctrine of States Rights was thus a success for once; and Democracy found itself triumphant in the prostration of the Union and the disruption of the nation.

At this crisis the Republican party came into power with its doctrine that the States were a nation, not a mere voluntary league; that they were bound together by indissoluble national ties; that the nation had the power to protect and preserve itself; and that the assertion of the right of a State to secede from the Union was a crime against the nation. Upon that principle it warred against secession and restored the Union; and the doctrine upon which it accomplished that triumph remains as the distinctive principle of the party.

The Democratic party is not, now, asserting the States Rights doctrine in any extreme form; but stands ever ready to set itself against any effort that may hereafter be made to put it in force, and it is powerless to enforce the doctrine of nationality in any effective form. It becomes paralyzed when it confronts a national danger, and shrinks continually from any attempt to exercise a bold and decisive national authority. It still believes the States to be supreme; and while it would like to silence such men as TUCKER, who claim for the States the power to stop the United States mails, if they like, they quietly acquiesce in such an assertion of right as unquestionable Democratic doctrine.

The two parties, then, occupy opposite ground upon an idea that lies at the very foundation of the National Government, and this difference pervades the entire life and molds the entire policy of each. The Republican party is, in fact, the only real *national* party of the two. It is the only party that can maintain the nation against any effort of the States to disrupt it; no other party can enforce the powers of the nation under the provisions of the Constitution, and no other party is committed to distinctive national principles. Whenever it is proposed to use the power of nation to regulate commerce between the States, or to protect the inviolability of the mails, or to regulate the currency, or to settle any other national question, the States Rights doctrine is brought in to weaken the joints in the Democratic harness, and suggest doubts and fears as to the powers of the Government. In all such cases the Republican party does not hesitate. It has no doubt as to the power of the Government; and it is therefore the only party to trust, because it has a strong fundamental principle under it, in which it has an all-sufficient faith. The Democratic party has no such faith, and that is the radical difference between the two.

THE Democratic leaders meet in National Convention to-day to endeavor to solve the important political problem what they shall do to be saved. The convention will consist of 738 delegates. Each delegate casts only one-half of a vote, so that the number of votes is reduced to 369. If the two-thirds rule is adhered to, it will require the vote of 492 delegates, or 246 votes, to secure the nomination. TILDEN, THURMAN, HENDRICKS, BAYARD and HANCOCK are most prominently mentioned for the nomination, although the "Great Unknown" is likely to be more conspicuous at St. Louis than he was at Cincinnati. TILDEN's hope lies in the abrogation of the rule; but, as its existence dates from the first Democratic National Convention in 1832, it is not likely that he will succeed in his desires. HENDRICKS finds no favor at the East, and must rely entirely on the West and South for support. But the representatives of the Southern Democracy at Washington say that he does not stand well with their people. The first choice of the South would be BAYARD, who is a reputable man, but without any elements of popularity. Then come THURMAN and HANCOCK, while New Jersey is confident that ex-Governor PARKER is the HAYES of the Democratic party, although he is utterly unknown outside of that State. In regard to the platform, it is pretty well settled that it will be in favor of soft money. The Eastern Democrats, headed by BELMONT and the New York *World*, have made an unconditional surrender, and will fall into line with the inflationists of the West. It is doubtful, however, if the Democracy will make a positive declaration in regard to any of the leading issues now before the people. They are so hopelessly divided that they will be forced to pass all disputed questions, and will try to make up for this by devoting a great deal of buncombe to economy, reform and retrenchment. The situation is difficult and cheerless, and we await the result of their deliberations with *perfect* confidence that it will help rather than imperil the work so well done at Cincinnati. Whatever standard bearer the convention may choose, he may exclaim, after the election, in the words of *Macbeth*:

> "Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
> And put a barren scepter in my grasp,
> Thence to be wrenched."

MISSOURI is disgracing herself beyond measure by her constant repudiations of municipal obligations. Only last February, Kansas City was soliciting loans and boasting of the high position of "Missouri securities of all kinds," and now, as we learn from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, some of the names signed to the circular soliciting these loans, five months ago, are now appended to a "protest," addressed to the county court, against the levy of any more taxes to pay the debts of Kaw township, in which is located this same Kansas City!

SATURDAY'S issue of the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Chicago, contains a two-column letter of Colonel FRED. HECKER on the political situation, in which he strongly advocates the support of the Republican National ticket, and denounces the Democratic party as unworthy of success. No German-American citizen enjoys to a greater degree, or with greater desert, the confidence of his countrymen than Colonel HECKER. In peace and war, he has never hesitated a moment to stand up for everything that he believed to be right and true, and he never stops to reflect whether the consequences of his action may prove disastrous or otherwise to himself. When in 1848 the German people rose against the oppressive tyranny of their Government, FREDERICK HECKER sacrificed, without wavering, a splendid official position and a large fortune. He drew his sword and became the leader of Young Germany in the battles against the iron armies of Prussia. After the defeat of the German revolution he became a citizen of the United States, and a good citizen in peace and war. And, although he sacrificed everything, he has never asked of his countrymen or fellow-citizens any recognition of his services. Always ready to speak and act for the best interests of German society, always ready to risk all he possesses, even his life, if need be, for the Republic, he never, says the Chicago *Journal*, accepts a favor; hence the unbounded confidence of the Germans in HECKER. His letter will be read by thousands of German-Americans throughout the country, and will in many cases decide their votes in the pending campaign.

THERE are not wanting indications that prices of most kinds of merchandise have reached a point where there will be but little, if any further decline. The Boston *Advertiser* makes a comparison of some of our leading articles of commerce with antiwar prices, which show results strongly in favor of this theory. The following are the figures:

PRICES IN MAY IN EACH YEAR.	1860.	1876.
Wheat flour, State.....bbl.	$ 5 50	$ 5 20
Corn meal.....bbl.	3 80	3 70
Wheat, prime white..bush.	1 65	1 60
Oats.....bush.	43	53
Corn.....bush.	82	64
Coal, anthracite.....ton	5 00	6 63
Cotton, midland uplands ₱	11¼	12¾
Leather, hemlock sole....₱	25	25
Mess pork.....bbl.	17 75	21 25
Mess beef.....bbl.	9 50	11 00
Lard.....₱.	11½	10¾
Sugar, refined white....₱.	10¼	10¾
Wool, Ohio.....₱.	40	45
Iron, Scotch pig.....ton	24 50	32 22 Gold premium and duty added.

When the decline in values has been permanently checked, the greatest danger will have been removed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Horatio Seymour is not dead, but sleepeth.

"Wine is a babbler," yet a favorite brand of it is Mumm.

They haven't told us the size of Mrs. Hayes' feet, yet.

It looks as though the Tammany chiefs would scalp Tilden.

Huxley is coming in August, and will lecture three times.

Indiana has a town called "Tell City." It's a gossippy place.

Truth is mighty, but she won't be likely to prevail at St. Louis.

Northern Democrats are busy feeding the Confeds with sugar plums.

New York City consumed 15,000,000 pounds of strawberries last week.

The *Courier-Journal* has been ablaze for Tilden: but it is now beginning to feel put out.

In San Francisco the leprosy among the Chinee adds fuel to the anti-Coolie excitement.

Delaware peach growers already promise New York about 3,000,000 baskets this season.

The Republican party will be twenty-one years old next fall. That is to say, it will then attain its majority.

Edwards Pierrepont is our Minister to England, and Pierrepont Edwards is British Consul at New York.

The Presidential straw fiend only awaits the St. Louis nominations to begin his work upon the railroad trains.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has written a hymn of welcome to all nations, to be given at Philadelphia, July 4th.

Three hundred West Point cadets are going to the Centennial to-day. They will camp on the grounds until July 7.

Two hundred and fifty women will be graduated as telegraph operators this week from Cooper Institute, New York.

The lightning whisked around St. Louis lively yesterday. It hadn't struck the next President at last accounts, however.

The wheat yield in Wisconsin is likely to be larger than it has been since 1872. Oats and barley also promise very well in that State.

The latest thing out is a Centennial eagle fan. By a pressure on the handle, the outstretched wings of the bird are made to flip and flop.

Governor Hayes has a cousin in Milwaukee who is a cabinet-maker. In March next, President Hayes will also be a cabinet-maker.

An omission. The St. Louis papers do not, in their commercial columns the location of the Centennial, which has occurred in that vicinity, a few days since. Wetter & Co.'s new well was tubed on Wednesday, and started off with a production of about a hundred and fifty barrels a day. Since that time it has steadily declined and is doing at present about a hundred barrels daily. It opens up no new territory, being surrounded by producing wells on every hand.

On the Zimmerman farm Cook & Guffey's well struck a heavy gas vein a few days ago, the pressure from which was so great as to force the pulverized rock through the apertures of the well. While this operation precluded the use of the sand pump it impeded drilling operations materially. The sand is of fair quality and some of the pipe lines will be known.

Reliable dispatches from the Bell well, at Warren, state that its production is still falling off, and that it is yielding at present only about forty barrels a day. It flows at intervals and not steadily as when first tubed.

A two hundred barrel tank filled with oil was struck by lightning at one of the McKinney wells, on the Hemphill farm, Tuesday evening. All the oil in the tank was burned.

The races which were held in the driving park Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday attracted a large number of visitors, and general satisfaction is expressed as to the decision of the judges, and much praise accorded to Mr. A. B. Irwin for his efficient discharge of the duties of Secretary to the Citizens' Driving Park Association.

A strawberry festival has been in progress this week at the Odd Fellows' Hall for the benefit of the United Presbyterian church, which was very successful financially. DOT.

The District Ticket.

[From the Meadville Republican.]

Russell Errett, of Pittsburgh, having received the Republican nomination for Congress over General Negley by a large majority, we may look for a settlement of the Republican misunderstandings in that district and the old time majorities. Major Errett has the advantage of a large political experience, is a man of strong convictions and great force of character, and has always been found in the working ranks of his party. He will make a strong run and a faithful and competent Representative. The COMMERCIAL, of which he is the editor and chief, may be the loser, but the constituents of his district will have no cause to regret his transfer to the Congressional forum.

The Baptists of all sorts in the United States have increased from 35,000 members in 1776 to 1,815,360 in 1875. In all other countries of the world the Baptists number only 400,000, nearly half of whom are in England.

Our "country cousins" are now devoting all their spare moments to washing their buggies and burnishing the buckles on their harnesses, in order to make a respectable appearance on the Centennial Fourth.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

The Question of Stocks and Certificates—Investigation Proposed—The Strength of the Oil Market—New Strikes in the Clarion and Butler Districts—Races and Strawberry Festival.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, June 24, 1876.

It has been claimed by some parties that the pipe lines were short in oil; that they had large amounts of certificates afloat without the corresponding quantity of petroleum thereby represented; and that even the monthly reports which they published, in accordance with legislative enactment, were not reliable exhibits of stocks on hand.

Some time since the manager of one of the pipe lines, which had been most conspicuously held up as short in oil and long in paper, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Oil City Exchange offering all the banks in the line for inspection by a committee of the Exchange as well as to furnish a guager, free of expense, to assist the committee in their investigations.

This was followed by all the pipe lines in turn, and by several private individuals having extensive tankage, offering their stocks for inspection.

Some of the exchanges appear to hold aloof entirely from these offers, and those persons, outside, interested in the trade very naturally wonder what can be the cause of so extraordinary a proceeding. Of course in purely speculative movements it is not at all desirable that any outsider of the ring should be posted as to its movements, but in legitimate business transactions nothing but benefit to the trade could by any possibility result from an authentic exhibit of the stocks on hand.

The Oil City Exchange has appointed a committee of conference with the other exchanges, and it is sincerely to be hoped that steps will be taken at once to procure statistics of stocks on hand in the oil regions which will be thoroughly satisfactory to the trade.

Those producers who have been best informed as to the condition of stocks and rate of production have had the most implicit confidence in the condition of the market and the prospect of an advance in prices, when the export season opened, are not surprised that even the excitement produced by the Bell well, at Warren, last week, and the supposed accession of a large amount of fresh producing territory, caused only a momentary recession in prices, to be succeeded promptly by a firmer feeling.

While developments this month have been marked with very great activity and an increasing number of new wells have been completed, their production has served to do little more than balance the falling off in the old and older wells.

It is certain, from present indications, that a steady advance in prices may be naturally anticipated unless some new and prolific territory should be developed by some of the wildcat ventures which are always found on the skirmish line of producing territory.

At the same time no fears need be entertained of the market reaching such figures as would place refined petroleum in unfavorable competition with other artificial illuminators, as abundance of territory, good for small producing wells, exists which was abandoned for the prolific oil fields of Butler county at the time of the fourth sand belt excitement.

Among recent strikes in the Butler county district Nesbitt & Lardin's new well, on the Jamison farm, is doing about five barrels.

On the Wally farm, in the vicinity of this place, Lockhart & Frew's new well is producing about fifteen barrels a day.

The new Jennings well, on the Isaac Steele farm, is doing about fifteen barrels daily.

On the J. J. Barnhart farm H. L. Taylor & Co.'s well is producing about twenty barrels a day.

The new Doty well, on the Ainsworth farm, is just completed, and has a very poor show of oil. A dry hole was put down on the tract lying east of the Ainsworth farm last month.

The new Overly well, on the Easterling farm, proves to be among the most successful ventures in the month of June.

In the Clarion county district the Samuel Beale's farm, near Beaver City, was the location of the largest gas strike that has occurred in that vicinity, a few days since. Wetter & Co.'s new well was tubed on Wednesday, and started off with a production of about a hundred and fifty barrels a day. Since that time it has steadily declined and is doing at present about a hundred barrels daily. It opens up no new territory, being surrounded by producing wells on every hand.

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PERSONAL.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is to visit this country this summer. Extraordinary inducements have been held out to him hitherto, but have failed to persuade him to come over.

Rev. T. A. Vaudray, a Catholic priest, of New Orleans, has married, and is sustained, it is said, by five hundred people of his parish in his infraction of one of the most important rules of the priesthood.

Congressman Randall was presented with a handso me silver service last Saturday, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding. The gift was a round robin of his fellow Democrats. The set comprises six elegant pieces purchased in New York at a cost of about $800, the principal piece being engraved with the sentiment under which the gift was made.

The reports of Commodore Vanderbilt's illness show that he is failing daily. We may look for his death at any moment. For some time past he has transacted no business at all—his son, William H. Vanderbilt, succeeding him in the management of his vast enterprises. The Commodore seems to have completed all preparations for departure, and his death probably will cause little more than a ripple on the great sea of commerce and business.

Are all anecdotes false? Colonel Higginson, for instance, in the July *Scribner's*, ruthlessly casts aside that beautiful incident told of the "Liberty" bell, the "Ring, grandpa, ring!" of the waiting boy; and intimates that none of the striking remarks attributed, all these years, to the signers, Franklin's "We must all hang together, or else, I fear, that we shall all hang separately," etc., were uttered, but all subsequently invented.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantecns.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis AND Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
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TO
Coke Manufacturers.
EVAN NOKES is the oldest and best Coker in America. In an experience of 40 years he has never failed to get good Coke, regardless of the quality of the coal used. He has strong recommendations from Jas. A. Burrell, Esq., President of the Cambria Iron Company, H. S. C. Tarr, Superintendent of the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, and other distinguished gentlemen. He is now willing to engage himself for a month, six weeks or a longer period to iron men who want to learn how to make good Coke. He guarantees satisfaction in every case. He has yet to make a failure. "Mr. Nokes tests the quality of the coal which he uses as a miller tests flour—by feeling the broken coal, tests the success of the process employed by him by the color of the flame, and he never fails." Those who have had trouble in getting a good quality of Coke, and who would be taught the secret of success, should write for terms, &c., to
EVAN NOKES,
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.
NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

DRY GOODS.
1876.
NEW GOODS,
WILL
Nos. 165,
167 and 169 Fed
New Novelties Arriving Daily in
NEW DRESS GOODS.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, special bargains in a large assortment of new
SUMMER PLAIDS,
Extra good value. At 15, 18½, 22 and 25c, choice variety entirely new styles Summer Plaids, extra good bargains. At 25c, a new line of
CASHMERE PLAIDS,
Worth 37½c. At 25, 31, 35 and 37½c, beautiful assortment of cloth shades in new
DAMASSE DRESS GOODS.
At 40, 45 and 50c. Brocaded Pongee
SILKS AND MOHAIRS,
Special bargains. At 25, 45, 50c and up to $1 50, fine
COLORED CASHMERES,
Newest shades. At 20c to $1, all grades in
BLACK ALPACAS
And Mohairs, special good value. A beautiful and varied assortment of new Summer Dress Goods, in latest and most fashionable materials and shades, from 12½c to $2 per yard. Plain, Striped and Checked
BLACK HERNANIS,
From 5c per yard to $2, and a fine assortment of cloth skirts in
COLORED GRENADINES
And Balzarines, plain and checked, from 25c to $2 50 per yard, special bargains. Extra good value in Black and
COLORED SILKS.
Every grade in our department will be found fully 25 per cent. less than usual prices.
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.
WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
For Ladies Bound to the Centennial.
Novelties in Suits, Costumes, Traveling Wraps and Children's Wear.
LADIES' ULSTER COATS, of Slate and Drab Linen, Grey Poplin, Brown Mixed and Mohair, $4 to $6. Linen and Poplin Dusters with capes, $3 50 to $5.
BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS, in all the popular costume materials from $3 to $30. OUR LINE OF LADIES' SUITS is by far the largest and most complete in the city, embracing all the approved suitings of the season, made up in the latest styles and combinations. They are selling at prices much lower than ever before known and entirely satisfactory to buyers. Among the novelties are the new French Foulard Suits in Brown, Myrtle, Blue and Black, from $11 to $24; also, new American Cambric Suits and Wrappers in Brown, Black and Blue, tastefully trimmed, at $4 to $6. A new lot of those handsome Striped and Colored Silk Suits, opened last Saturday, now selling at $35, $40, $45, $50 and upwards. Black Silk Suits from $45 upwards. A choice stock of Sacques, Dolmans and Cardinal Capes in Silk and Cashmere. Misses' LINEN ULSTERS AND DUSTERS and SUITS FOR CHILDREN of all sizes and conditions, in White Cords, Colored Linens and Plaid Percales.
F. H. EATON & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.
N. B.—About the 3d of June we shall open White Organdie Suits, suitable for graduating classes in Seminaries and High Schools. TTHs
GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1ST, 1876.
Cash Capital.....$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance On Running Risks.....515,053 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment.....78,138 07
Net Surplus.....616,159 88
$1,710,151 32
INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in Bank.....$ 171,936 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate.....713,700 00
United States Bonds (market value).....589,273 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value).....47,545 00
Bank Stocks, (market value).....8,250 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals.....35,462 45
Real Estate.....30 487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876.....19,004 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.....70,040 40
Premium Notes and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office.....2,410 12
$1,710,151 32
JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TuF
Steam Sliced Smoked
Beef and Tongue,
READY FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TEA TABLE. PARTIES, PICNICS, TRAVELERS AND INVALIDS.
KEYSTONE. TRADE MARK.
"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in the most cleanly manner. Is Half and Pound Boxes. Ask your Grocer for it and try it.
Between Fifth avenue and Market House,
No. 5 UNION STREET,
J. M. McCREERY,
Proprietor.
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMAN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets, 2d floor, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
Establishe
SATURDA
ATTRACTIVE
AT ALL T
WILLIAM
I A M
167 and 169 Fed
Ladies and Misses'
LINEN SUITS
Received daily, and fresh goods on every counter. At $3 and upwards, Ladies' Plain Linen and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 26, 1876.

Business at the banks was quiet and unchanged to-day, and our local financial circles were utterly devoid of features of interest. Money continues abundant, discount rates easy, the balance of exchange with the East rather against our city, and fractional currency somewhat scarce but the extreme prominence of all these features has been somewhat mitigated in the past few days. The commercial interests of our city remain in the rather somnolent state in which they have been for the past few weeks, and the generally quieting influence of the summer heat seem to prevail in almost every branch of our financial, mercantile and manufacturing interests.

The New York *Times* has a column editorial on unemployed capital in Europe, in which it first sets forth that the Bank of England has now in its vaults $142,500,000 of specie and bullion, and the Bank of France $405,000,000, making a total of $547,500,000 for these two banks. The *Times* explains this accumulation by the assertion that no one will borrow this idle money, and says:

At certain times prices fall, and business becomes less profitable than usual. Such is now the case in England and in Europe generally. What then becomes of that portion of the gold coin for which there is for the time being no employment in buying and selling? There is no way of annihilating it, and poor people cannot afford to hoard it. In such times gold falls into the hands of men who would use it if they saw any way of making anything by doing so, but not seeing any method of getting a profit in the usual way, they deposit their coin in banks. If that coin deposit it directly, they exchange it for bonds or other interest-bearing securities, or dispose of it in such a way that it finally lodges in the great national bank.

To this reasoning the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* replies that it does not seem to our to the *Times* that the reason why nobody can see any profit in borrowing this money, is that prices are declining, and that this decline of prices is caused by the scarcity of specie or any kind of money in proportion to commodities, and that in turn this withdrawal of moneys causes prices to decline still more, and thus that this tendency of affairs increases by reason of its own progress. The *Times*, however, studiously ignores one great fact that the demonetization of silver by Germany in 1871 was the beginning of this increase in the value of gold which other people call "a decline in the prices of goods." They also recognize that our infatuated Government officials have tried to follow the example of Germany, and that it was one of the greatest financial errors Congress ever committed. To an unprejudiced mind it must be apparent that the demonetization of silver and the decreased production of gold were the causes of the panic of 1873, which was not, in fact, confined to this country, but was preceded by panics and declining prices all over Europe.

—One of the determining questions as to the price of merchant iron for the next few months, and the ability of the iron associations East and West to maintain any price they may agree upon, is, according to the *Iron Age*, that of over-production. Of course, if the production is largely in excess of consumption, iron cannot be kept at remunerative prices, unless in some way production can be curtailed. The suspicion with which manufacturers regarded each other, operating so often to reduce the price of iron, has, in the West at least, given place to confidence; the pressure for money is not so severe as it was, and iron paper is not looked upon with as much distrust as formerly by the banks, which are discounting it more readily since the formation of the Iron Association has given promise that manufacturers will at least get cost for their iron. In view of these facts, this question of over-production becomes an important one. The *Iron Age*, in the course of an elaborate article on the subject, quotes statistics from Mr. Swank's report to show that the amount of merchant iron and nails made during the last year was within less than 13,000 tons of the amount produced during any previous year, and, with the many mills idle, comes to the conclusion that there is not an over-production, and, with the bad reputation of iron property as an investment, with the inability of many mills now stopped from choice and other more potent causes, to make iron at a profit, does not believe that there will be an over-production for a while at least, unless iron masters show a pienteous lack of wisdom, or iron advances to a figure that will make it temporarily profitable for the mills now idle to resume.

—The *Financial Chronicle* takes strong grounds against the wisdom and justice of taxing bank capital and bank deposits, and heartily indorses the appeal of the bank officers assembled in Washington last week to get rid of the tax. The taxing of bank capitals is also earnestly opposed. Congress compels the banks to have a surplus, and so one of the least popular things with a bank surplus is also earnestly opposed. Congress compels the banks to have a surplus, and so one of the least popular things with a big tax for holding it. The removal of the tax is all the more earnestly urged because the banks have to stop of bank profits. The banks now have to pay one per cent. a year upon their notes, one half per cent. upon their deposits and one per cent. upon the average amount of their capital not invested in United States bonds. No objection, it is said, is made to the tax on circulation.

—The last exhibit of national indebtedness (1875) is by an English authority, as follows:

Great Britain	£ 778,000,000
Europe	2,778,000,000
America	774,000,000
Asia	151,000,000
Australasia	40,000,000
Africa	79,000,000
Total	£4,577,000,000

Great Britain has reduced her debt by £127,000,000 sterling—that is, an average of a little over £2,000,000 a year since 1815; Germany, since her settlement with France, has but a small debt, and Holland, Belgium and Denmark are making progress toward wiping off theirs. After compimenting the United States on their reduction of debt, the writer adds this remark, which is only too common among foreigners at this time: "It is strange to find that this generous and prosperous nation among nations, and so anxious to relieve itself from debt, and everything that the condition of debt implies, should suffer themselves to be reproached with the existence among them of a paper currency ten years after the close of the civil war."

—The Philadelphia *Times* says of business at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange on Saturday: "In company bonds we note only $8,000 Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo at 47½ to 48, $2,000 Lehigh Valley coupon 6s at 105¾ and $500 Lehigh Railroad loan at 103¼. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has, it is stated, leased, on very favorable terms, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, recently sold out by the mortgagees. The effect of this arrangement will be to open up a shorter route for the transportation of anthracite coal westward, and to divert that freight from the Northern Central road, more particularly between Harrisburg and Sunbury, as by the Sunbury and Lewistown road there is a saving in distance of sixty miles."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 26, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112	112	112¼	112	112¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	122¾	122¾	....	122¾	....
5-20's, 1865	113¾	113¾	....	113¾	....
5-20's, 1865, coup	114¾	114¾	....	114¾	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¼	119¼	....	119¾	....
5-20's, 1867	120¼	120¼	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾	120¾	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1868	122¾	122¾	....	123¼	....
10-40's	107¾	107¾	....	107¾	....
10-40's, coupons	118¾	118¾	....	118¾	....
Currency 6's	126	126	....	126	....
New 5 percents	117	117	....	117	....
Western Union Tel	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Quicksilver	14	14¼	....	14¼	....
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Panama	140	140	....	....	....
Adams Express	110	110	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	89	89¼	....	....	....
American Express	58¾	58	....	....	....
United States Ex	72	72	....	....	....
New York Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Michigan Central	49	49¾	49¾	49¾	....
Michigan Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Illinois Central	98¾	98¾	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92¾	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	42¾	....	....	....	44¾
Do. preferred	65¾	66	66¼	66¼	66¼
Rock Island	109½	109½	....	....	....
St. Paul common	41¾	41¾	41	40¾	40¾
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	....
Wabash	1¾	1¾	1¾	....	....
Fort Wayne	104¾	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	....
Harlem	135	135	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jos	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
Iron Mountain	25	25	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C	4¾	4¾	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	107¾	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	52¾
Reading	....	....	44¾
United Cos. of N. J.	135	135¼	400
Pitts., Titusville & Buff.	9¾	9¾	500
Lehigh Valley	....	....	56¾
Central Transportation	48	....	....
P., C & St. L. m. b.	84	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¼.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Money closed easy at 2¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5½ per cent. Customs receipts $507,000. The Assistant Treasurer disburses $413,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Sterling firm at 488@490.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 112@112¼.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and higher. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds firm and higher. Railroad stocks strong and higher with small sales as follows: Western Union, 14,000 shares, St. Paul 15,000, Lake Shore 2,200 and Michigan Central 10,000. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	66¼	Rock Island	109¾
Quicksilver	14¾	St. Paul	41¾
Do. preferred	31	Do. preferred	76¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	9¾
Marlposa	7	Do. preferred	16
Do. preferred	9	Ft. Wayne	104¾
Adams Express	110	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex	89¾	Do. preferred	14
American Ex	58	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	72¾	Do. preferred	108
New York Central	105¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	13¾	Del. & Lacka'na	106¾
Do. preferred	31	Atlantic & P. Tel	17¾
Harlem	135	Missouri Pacific	6
Do. preferred	138	Atlantic & P. pref.	37
Michigan Central	49	Indiana Central	13
Panama	132	Burlington & Q	114¾
Lake Shore	54¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	13¾
Illinois Central	97	Union Pacific stock	58¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	92¾	Central Pac. bonds	110
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	109¼
Do. preferred	66	Do. land grants	101
C. C. & I. C	4¾	Do. sink. fund	91¾
N. J. Central	74¾		

MARKET REVIEW.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

The week opened rather quietly, the tendency toward quiet being heightened by the overpowering heat. While there was no quotable change in values among the leading staples of merchandise, prices were in many respects rather nominal, owing to the absence of transactions on which to base quotations. The volume of business was below the average of the season and the general aspect of affairs was decidedly somnolent.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,460	Cheese, bxs	300
Corn, bus	400	Butter, pkgs	35
Wheat, bus	1,080	Hams, sks	156
Barley, bush	450	Potatoes, bus	430
Oats, bush	300		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade was slow in grain circles today at unchanged values. Wheat was steady and unchanged. We quote Michigan white winter at $1 38@1 40; prime Indiana red winter $1 36@1 38; do Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 25@1 28; damaged and low-grade do 55c@1 20; do Northwestern spring $1 25@1 30. Corn was in light supply but continued dull and depressed. We quote shelled at 53½@53¾c for prime yellow; 51@52c for high-mixed; 50@51c for low-mixed. We quote ear at 53@53c for prime yellow; 51@52c for mixed. Oats were about steady under decreased receipts. We note a sale of car prime Ohio white at 37c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 32@33c; white do 34@35c; Western white 36@37c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 70@77c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady with an active jobbing demand and liberal receipts. Our quotations are only for choice brands. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 50@8 25; white wheat flour $8 25@8 75; Minnesota ₱ sack $6 75@7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 25@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₱ barrel; Kegs $3 00. Rice flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Receipts have fallen off very materially but the market continues over-abundant and the market is weak and lifeless. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $14 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $9 00@10 00.

MILL STUFF—The market is dull and drooping again to-day under the effect of the hot weather and 16c was an extreme price for the poorest grades offering. Strictly clean-edged table grades are very scarce and are hardly to be had, except packed in ice and classed as fancy brands. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@18c per ₱; prime 14@15c; common to fair 10@12c.

CHEESE—Continued about steady. Receipts are ample and under a fair jobbing demand, prices continue as formerly reported. We quote new Ohio factory 9@9½c for choice; 7½@8¾c for good to prime; 5@7c for low grades.

EGGS—The stock continued light and prices firm. A good demand has generally quelled, with a strong feeling at 16½@17c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 56@57c per ₱ for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The market is fairly supplied and in fair demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, peck boxes, $1 00@1 25; cucumbers, ₱ hundred crates, $1 75@2 00; peas ₱ bushel, 50c@$1 00; string beans $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel; cabbage $1 25@1 50 ₱ barrel; cucumbers 25@30c ₱ dozen; ₱ 100 ₱ crate. Cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@23c ₱ ₱; new California 20c ₱ ₱.

MAPLE SYRUP—There is a steady jobbing trade, with quotations at $1 50 ₱ gallon candy maple sugar rules at 10@11c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The supply of old is liberal with receipts somewhat in excess of the demand, and prices easy. There was little or nothing done in car lots as no one cared to buy a carload lot at this season of the year. Sales from store ruled at 42@45c for peachblows; 35@38c for Peerless. New potatoes were in liberal supply and easy at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

VINEGAR—There is a steady trade at 18@20c per gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The market is held about steady under the influence of a fair consumptive demand and the unchanged condition of the Western markets. Prices are unchanged since our last report. Receipts are only moderate.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were slightly higher and later in demand, closing at 14@15c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 13½@14c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12¾c ₱ bin half-barrels 13c; in buckets 13½c ₱ ₱; refined lard in tierces 13½c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 13¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb caddies 15½c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb caddies 15¾c ₱ ₱; in 2-lb caddies 16c ₱ ₱; in 1-lb pails 16c ₱ ₱; in patapsco 15¾c ₱ ₱; in 6-lb pails 15½c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 at 85@90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57c.

SMOKED MEATS—There is a steady feeling with light business at 12½ ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote candles, city readered, 8¾@8¾c ₱ ₱; country do 7¾@8c ₱ ₱.

Petroleum.

June 26.—The market generally held steady throughout the day, with a slightly increased feeling of ease and shade drooping in prices of crude at the close. Refined was fairly active and firm throughout the day.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet at 8 02½ bid, and 8 02¾ asked, and remained steady throughout the morning. During the afternoon, on large offerings, a weaker feeling prevailed and sales were made at 8 02¾. This price was asked at the close, 8 02½ being bid. Shipments sold at 8 02¾, with 8 02½ bid and 8 02¾ asked. Union sold at 8 02½ and is now offered at that price. Conduit was firm at 8 02½ over United.

REFINED—The strong tone of the Eastern markets has given an active and strong tone to the market in refined here, and prices were steady at former quotations. We quote standard white at 21½@21¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 120 test in car lots at 19½@19¾c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 15@15½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14¾@14¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 14¾@14¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 19½@19¾c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is dull and easy. We quote city-made at $1 15; country do at $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 26.—Petroleum is a trifle stronger in price with, however, less doing. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8¾c and 11¼c in shipping order; refined 15@15¾c; cases 18¾@19c; naphta 9¼@9¾c. At Baltimore refined rules at 14¾c; at Philadelphia 14¾@14½c.

PARKERS, June 26.—Market scarcely open; United at 8 02¾ bid; 8 03¾ asked; shipment nominally 8 22½.

TITUSVILLE, June 26.—Market firm; quoted at 8 02¾ bid; 8 03¾ asked.

OIL CITY, June 26.—Market firm at 8 02¾ bid for United; 8 04¾ asked; immediate shipment nominally 8 25.

RIDGWAY, June 26.—Market firm at 8 20@8 22½.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Market firm; standard white 14½c; crude 8c; cases 18½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 26.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 15¾c; cases 19¼@19¾c.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Petroleum dull; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 12c; prime white State test 13c, in car lots, cash.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Refined petroleum 10¾ d; spirits 8d.

ANTWERP, June 26.—Refined petroleum 30 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude Receipts A. V. R. R.	6,128
Refined Shipments A. V. R. R.	4,067

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 26, 1876.

STOCK ARRIVALS BY RAIL.

Following are the arrivals of cattle by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway for the week ending Monday, June 26, 1876, as furnished by Mr. Stone, clerk in the freight depot:

Cattle.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Isaac Wolf	Chicago	19
J. Goodman	Chicago	20
Lobman & Gerson	Chicago	40
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	15
F. Rick	Chicago	19
A. Greenwald	Chicago	41
J. Shamberg	Chicago	37
Marks & Bro	Chicago	25
J. Rothchild	Chicago	19
James Hunter	Chicago	17
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	18
L. Rothchild	Chicago	18
A. Moosehine	Chicago	18
Head & Trimble	Orrville	20
Holmes, L & Co	New Galilee	16
E. Holdenbrand	Zanesville	29
George Yordman	Zanesville	20
W. L. Miller	Zanesville	59
T. M. Drake	Zanesville	13
Total this week		425
Total last week		502

The Market.

It will be seen by the above table that the receipts of cattle for the week are 76 head, or about 10 cars less than last week.

CATTLE.

The cattle on sale are more common in quality than any one sale here for some time. The best of light cattle weighing from 900 to 1,000 lbs, which sold quickly at prices a shade better than last week. Heavy grades dull and slow sale. Prices Butcher weights were little better, and droves taken altogether a shade of losing money, as their cost was about 25c per cwt. higher than the sale for the week according to our cyphers. The market ruled about as follows:

Extra, 1,300 lbs and upwards	$ 5 25@ 5 50
Prime, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4 75@ 5 00
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 25@ 4 50
Bulls and stags	2 50@ 3 75
Milch cows	35 00@ 50 00
Veal calves	4 00@ 6 00

HOGS.

Light, all the offerings being driven in from the country. Light fat hogs are most fancied by the butchers this warm weather. The following are the prices at which sales were made:

Best tops	$6 50@6 75
Good butchers	6 40@6 50
Fair butchers	6 25@6 30
Roughs	5 50@6 00

SHEEP.

Notwithstanding the light supply of sheep prices were considerably shaded from those of last Monday. Good lambs found ready sale, and, to a great extent, took the place of medium to fair sheep. We noticed a bunch of fair, 90 to 95 lbs, sheep $5 50 per head. Among the supply of lambs was to be found "little" and big, old and young, good, bad and indifferent," and prices ranged from $2 00 to $4 25 per head. We quote as follows:

Prime, 95 to 100 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 60
Good, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Good, 70 to 80 lbs	3 75@3 75
Common, per head	1 90@2 00
Lambs	1 75@4 00

There would be a number of cattle left unsold, which would be driven to East Liberty. Among the number would be a car load of fine steers, fatted on the farm of Mr. Glass, in Beaver county. It seemed that this lot were rather too fat and heavy for the Allegheny market, and it may be that they will eventually find their way East. Sheep and hogs would be cleared out.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 26.—Beeves—Receipts 4,200 head, making 9,800 head for the week, against 8,130 head last week. Trade extremely dull at unchanged prices; 56 cars unsold.

Sheep—Receipts 8,700 head, making 23,640 head for the week, against 17,290 head last week. Sheep dull and lower with a limited offering at $4 00@6 00; lambs quiet and easier at $5 00@9 00; a few extra Kentucky lambs sold at $9 50.

Swine—Receipts 9,640 head, making 24,130 head for the week, against 19,020 head last week. One car load fat corn fed, Ohio, sold at 6¾@6¾c.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Cattle—Receipts 1,500 head. Market fairly active; demand on shipping account; fair to good natives $4 30@4 75; good to choice grades $4 50@5 20. Shipments 3,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head. Market active and higher; good to choice shipping grades $6 10@6 15; rough and mixed lots $5 75@5 85 Shipments 5,500 head.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Common $3 75.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Cattle—Market moderately active this week and prices higher. 2,100 head arrived and sold at $5 25@6 50 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $5 75 to a few choice; $5 25@5 50 for fair to good, and $4 00@5 00 for common, as to quality.

Sheep—In fair demand; 10,000 head sold at $4 25@5 75, as to condition.

Hogs—Dull and rather lower; 4,000 head sold at $6 75@6 25.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Hogs lower; Yorkers $5 20@5 30; bacon $5 30@5 50.

Cattle—Quiet, unchanged and dull.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Hogs steady; fair to good light $5 85@5 95; heavy $6 10@6 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—Hogs $5 40@5 80. Receipts 1,500 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 03¾ spot or June; $1 04 July; $1 04¾ August; No. 3 do at rejected $ @75c. Corn firm; No. 2, 46¾c spot; 47¾ bid June; 46¾c bid July; 46¾c bid August. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, spot, June and July 28c; rejected 26c. Rye in fair demand at 66@68c. Barley firm; 58c spot; 58@58½c July. Pork steady; $10 10@10 15 spot; $10 15 August; $10 25 July. Lard steady; 11.15@11.20c spot; 11.15@11.17½c July. Bulkmeats steady at 7@7¾@10½c @8½c. Whisky quiet; sales at $1 12 bid regular.

Latest—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was easier; $1 03¾@1 03¾ July; $1 04¾ August. Corn quiet; 45¾@45¾c July; 46¾@46¾c August. Oats quiet and lower; 29½c June or July.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Flour dull and strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 10,000 barrels; No. 2, $2 25@3 00; superfine Western and State $3 30@4 10; common to good extra $4 15@4 95; good to choice $5 00@5 50; white wheat extra $5 55@7 75; extra Ohio at $5 60@7 00; St. Louis $5 00@8 25. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet and drooping. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts 276,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 20@1 21; ungraded do $1 04@1 20; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 17. Rye quiet; State 93@99c. Barley firm, 94@99c. Malt steady. Corn quiet; receipts 120,000 bushels; 1 car sold, mixed, damaged and heated, 49@51c; mixed, no grade, 54. Oats in moderate inquiry and prices unchanged. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15¾@18½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Resin quiet at $1 65@1 75. Turpentine quiet at 34c. Eggs quiet; Western 17@20c. Pork firm at $10 30@10 40. Lard clear 10¾@c; city do 10¾@10¾c. Bulkmeats quiet; prime steam 11.40@11.47½c. Butter quiet; Western, 10@14c. Whisky quiet; sales at $1 12 bid regular.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Flour firm; superfine $5 75@6 10; double extra $6 20@6 40; treble do $6 75@6 90. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; white 60c. Oats dull at 36@36c. Cornmeal firm and unchanged. Hay quiet; prime, $19 @ choice $21 @. Pork dull at $21 00. Lard dull at 12¾@13¼c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 8c. Bacon—Shoulders 9c; clear ribs 12c; clear 12c. Whisky firm at $1 13. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16@16c. Sugar quiet; fair to prime 7¾@8¾c; prime 8¾c; choice 9c. Molasses quiet at 43@57c. Rice quiet at 4@6½c.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Flour dull and heavy; superfine Western $3 00@3 87½; extra $4 00@5 00; family $5 50@6 75. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Western spot, $1 07@1 08; July $1 07½@1 07¾; August $1 08@1 08½. Corn firmer; Western white mixed 55@57c. Oats firmer; Western white mixed 35@37c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay dull and heavy. Pork $10 50@10 75. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 8c; clear rib 10½c; loose. Bacon—Shoulders 8@9½c; clear rib 12c. Lard dull and nominal. Whisky nominally $1 13¼.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Cotton quiet at 11½c. Flour dull at $5 00@5 50. Wheat dull at $1 02@1 15. Corn—Steady at 46@48c. Oats dull at 33@36c. Rye quiet at 73@75c. Pork quiet; held at $10 50. Lard dull; steam 11½c, kettle 11¾@12½c. Bacon quiet at 8½c, 10½c, 11½c and 12½c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 8c; clear rib 10c; clear 10½c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Butter firm; choice Western reserve at 17@18c.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 fall $1 34 cash; No. 3 do $1 26 asked. Corn—Lower at 42½@43c cash; 42c June. Oats lower to sell; No. 2 mixed 26¾c bid. Rye lower at 67½c. Barley dull at 52@53c. Provisions firm. Pork $10 75@27 00. Dry salt meats nominally unchanged. Bacon firmer at 8½@8½c; 11½@11¾c. Lard held firmly; winter 11¾c asked.

TOLEDO, June 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Michigan $1 10; No. 1 white Michigan $1 27½; No. 2 do $1 15¾; extra white Michigan $1 33¾; amber Michigan $1 19¾; selected fall $1 18¾. Corn dull; high-mixed 53½c; seller July 51½c; seller August held at 52½; low mixed 49½c; seller July 51½c firm; No. 2 51¼c; white 51½c; Michigan 52¼c.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; higher; closing weak; higher, closing weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 13½; do hard $1 21; No. 2 do $1 05; No. 3, 93c. Corn nominally firm at 53c. Oats firm; No. 2, 29½c. Rye less firm; No. 1, 72½c. Barley nominally steady; No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3, 65c.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Spot California white wheat average 9s 9d@10s 1d; do club 10s 6d@10s 8d; red Western spring 9s 2d@9s 3d; do winter 9s 5d@9s 10d. Flour 23s @28s. Corn—Western mixed 25½@28s. Oats 36@37s. Cheese 58s. Lard 37s.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Cotton firm at 11@11¼c. Flour dull; choice family $6 50@7 00. Corn firm at 58@60c. Oats firmer at 35@37½c. Lard dull at 12¾@13½c. Bulkmeats quiet at 8¾@9@11½@12c.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 10. Bagging 12@13c.

BOSTON, June 26.—Flour unchanged. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 59½c; No. 2 white and mixed 61c. Oats 33@34c.

OSWEGO, June 26.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 26. Corn dull; old 60c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton dull at 12@12 3-16c. Futures quiet but steady; July 11 25-32c; July 11 25-32@11 13-16c; August 11 7-32c; September 11 29-32@11 15-16c; October 11¾@11 25-32c; November 11 21-32c.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton dull at 6½@6¾d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,500 American.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Business was quiet in nearly all departments. No important changes to note.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Bothnia.....June 28.....Liverpool.
Goethe.....June 28.....Bremen.
State of Indiana.....June 29.....Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Ohio.....June 29.....Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Minnesota.....June 28.....Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 26, 1876.

River 7 inches and rising. Weather cloudy; thermometer 86.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 26, 1876.

River 2 feet 4 inches and rising slowly. Weather clear.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 26, 1876.

River 3 feet 9 inches and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 83 at 6 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 26, 1876.

River 4 feet 6 inches and falling. Arrived—Andes, Cincinnati. Departed—Science, Parkersburg.

POMEROY, O., June 26, 1876.

River falling. Weather clear and warm. Up—Exchange, for Pittsburgh.

IRONTON, O., June 26, 1876.

River rising slowly. The Kanawha river is reported rising. The John L. Rhoads arrived and added 150 tons for St. Louis. She departed at 2 P. M. The Fontenelle passed down yesterday.

[By Associated Press.]

EVANSVILLE, June 26.—Weather chiefly cloudy with heavy rain from 10 o'clock last night till after three this afternoon; showers around to-day; mercury 73 to 88. River rises 2.80 feet; 9.80 feet on gauge. Up—Red Cloud, Maggie Smith, Grey Eagle, John Means and tow, Sandy. Down—F. Schenck, Bowling Green and Idlewild. Down—Charles Morgan and Robert Mitchell. Business active. The Mitchell and Morgan received about 300 tons each and left at 11 A. M.

CAIRO, June 26.—Departed—Edyville, Nashville, River 20 feet and falling. Weather clear; mercury 86.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—River fell 6 inches; now 21 feet 1 inch. Weather clear; mercury 93. Arrived—Cons Miller, Cincinnati; Grand Tower, Vicksburg; Rosa Miller, Arkansas river. Departed—Scudder, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Arrived—Mollie Moore, St. Louis. No departures. Weather clear and hot.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—River 9 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather showery and sultry. Arrived—Fontenelle, Pittsburgh; Andy Baum, Memphis. Departed—Fontenelle, St. Louis.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Chieftain	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Salt Valley	DeWolf	Ironton.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet four inches by the stone marks; three feet large in the channel.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....3 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Cincinnati...Fanchon.....5 evening, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening at the foot of Market street indicated two feet four inches and falling slowly. There are, however, over three feet in the channel. The weather was excessively hot. A few hours' rain would be very beneficial and very acceptable.

THE Illinois river is reported bank full.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. DARRAGH is in St. Louis.

THE steamer Andes, Captain Muhlenan, takes her departure from Bellaire for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:40 P. M. train from this city. The Andes is a first-class boat and is in charge of careful and accomplished officers.

THE steamer Katie P. Kountz is laid up at St. Louis.

CAPTAIN J. COGHILL is commanding the Belle of Shreveport.

THE steamer C. K. Peck, Captain Williams, is

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 26, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.784	73	90	S. W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.717	90	47	S. W.	Fresh	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.763	79	69	S. W.	Fresh	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.758 Highest thermom....90
Mean thermom.... 80.2 Lowest thermom.....

The High School Examination.

Three hundred and sixty-eight applicants for admission to the High School next year, presented themselves for examination yesterday. As usual a large majority of them are girls. Arithmetic and Algebra were the lists given. To-day they will be examined in Physics and United States History.

Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The election for directors of the Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place shortly, and it is expected the committee to audit the financial exhibit of the Treasurer, will make a report somewhat reflecting on its management during the past ten years. Bishop Tuigg, it is said, intends probing the matter to the very bottom, and submitting a full and honest statement.

Washington Commencement.

A special excursion train to Washington, Pa., has been secured for commencement day, Wednesday, the 28th instant. The train will leave Pittsburgh at 7:17 A. M., city time, and arrive at Washington about 8:45 A. M. Returning, leave Washington after the commencement exercises—about four o'clock—arriving in Pittsburgh at 5:30 P. M. Round trip tickets will be sold, for this train only, at $1.

Allegheny Mortality.

Dr. Cole reports twenty-eight as the number of deaths occuring in Allegheny last week, of which eighteen were children under five years. The causes were as follows: Cholera infantum, four; consumption, two; stillborn, two; meningitis, two; convulsions, two; and of the following one each: Drowning, congestion of brain, bronchitis, cerebritis, cyanosis, dropsy, enteritis, typhoid fever, heart disease, marasmus, nephritis, paralysis, premature birth, pneumonitis, prostatis, arthritis, tabes mesenterica, tetanus, jaundice, unknown. Males, thirteen; Whites, twenty-seven; colored, one.

Literary Entertainment.

The Neotrophian Society of Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute will give an entertainment this evening in Academy Hall. The order of exercises consists of addresses, recitations, essays, tableaux, dramatic performances and vocal and instrumental music. Under the administration of its present worthy Principal, James E. Morrow, Esq., this school has attained a high position among our educational institutions. Following is the calendar for 1876-77: The fall term begins September 13 and ends December 21, 1876. The winter term begins January 8 and ends March 29, 1877. The summer term begins April 3 and ends July 20, 1877.

Sentences at Williamsport.

On Saturday, sentences were passed by Judge McCandless in the following cases:

Charles N. Bush, passing counterfeit money, fifty-cent pieces, two years in the penitentiary, fine of $1,000 and costs.

Curtis L. Avery, having counterfeit *moulds* and dies in his possession, *six months* in the penitentiary, fifty dollars *fine and* costs.

Lorin S. Bell, *passing* counterfeit money, one year to the *penitentiary*, $100 fine and costs.

George *B.* Camp, having in his possession *dies* for counterfeit money, etc., five years in the penitentiary, $2,000 fine and costs. This man claims to be innocent, and that the "scent" was procured to trace out Minges, another man.

Fourth of July Notes.

The Independent Order of Red Men were to have met at Municipal Hall last evening, to make arrangements for a turnout on the Fourth, but so few attended that no action was taken.

The Kennedy Guards of Etna, thirty-five men, under Captain W. B. Kroesen, will participate in the parade on the Fourth. At an election last week the K. G's chose as First Lieutenant, Jno. L. Hays, and as Second, Jos. C. Williams.

The Finance Committee appointed to raise funds for the celebration will meet this evening.

Members of the American Protestant Association, will meet to-morrow evening, at City Hall, Allegheny, to take action relative to participating in the celebration.

Sheriff Fife's Case.

Mr. Marshall, counsel for Sheriff Fife, yesterday called the attention of Judge Collier to the notices, in the city press, about the postponement of Sheriff Fife's trial. The allegation was that the Sheriff was attempting to delay his trial, and the District Attorney was not endeavoring to have it speedily disposed of as he should do. Mr. Marshall said that it was at the suggestion of the Commonwealth's private counsel that the defense had agreed to the postponement. One of the counsel was about to be absent for some two or three months, and Mr. Marshall had promised him that he would not insist upon a trial until he would return. He called the attention of the Court to the fact, for the purpose of having the defense properly placed on the record. General Blakely, one of the counsel for the Commonwealth, stated a similar statement to the Court, and Judge Collier ordered the case to be continued until September. An application will be made on the part of the Commonwealth, for a special jury for the trial of this case, to be drawn by the Coroner.

The Temperance Alliance.

The County Temperance Alliance held the usual meeting yesterday, Mr. Rabe in the chair.

Mr. Babcock reported temperance work on the increase in East Liberty and the East End; and he also spoke very highly on the World's Conference Association, though he thought it too late to prevent the sale of liquor on the Centennial grounds, but thought that they did not sell as much as they otherwise would and would be glad to sell out if they could do it. The coffee rooms are a great injury to the legitimate trade, the average lunch being 2,400 a day.

Mr. Druitt reported the ice water barrel at the foot of the Alliance Rooms stairs would be in operation in a day or two.

Temperance tracts were then taken up. Mr. Druitt announced that the Butler county people had a ticket on it.

After some talk about an editorial that recently appeared in the *Agitator*, the meeting adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Hon. Thomas M. Howe in the chair, and N. Grattan Murphy, Secretary.

Captain J. T. Stockdale, from the Committee on Wire Gauge, reported progress, and the committee was continued.

The same gentleman stated that he had been posting himself up in regard to membership, and arranging matters for a thorough canvass. The committee of fifty basis of business men, and the general complaint was, that the members failed to attend the daily meetings. A committee was appointed to fill the organization, but regretted the neglect to attend the meetings.

General Howe—Each man thought every other man ought to attend except himself?

Mr. Murphy—That's about the size of it.

Mr. Murphy also stated that a number of the reports received by telegraph had not been posted up.

General Howe thought it was useless to pay for reports unless they were posted daily.

Mr. Kirk thought the omission resulted from the change in the Superintendency, and moved that the Superintendent see that all telegraphic quotations be posted as soon as received. The motion was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Henry Miller was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on Charles Barker, Adaline Barker prosecutrix, but directed to pay costs.

A. Flynn was convicted of a charge of larceny by bailee, J. L. Styne prosecutor. Defendant was charged with appropriating $150 worth of tobacco belonging to prosecutor.

Officers Fred. Rivers and James Mooney were tried on charges of obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty. They were acquitted, but Rivers was assessed with the costs. The cause is that one was drunk, the occasion of taking forcible possession of the Opera House auction rooms last spring. The commitment of Officer McCarthy, of Alderman Barr's force.

Clara Myers was convicted of keeping a bawdy house on Third avenue.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Frank McClintock, H. C. Cimmett, Rachel King, Boxlung *et al.*, Augnst Bonnert, D. Davis, F. G. Palmer *et al.*, J. M. McElhany, James I. Fox, M. Smith, Jennie Jackson, James Parshall *et al.*, W. C. Boyd, Stanislaus Johnkosske, Franz Johnkosske; Herman Peters, Rosenblatt, Joseph Dieterle, Charles Ban *et al.*, Jacob Walker *et al.*, Mary White, H. Metzgar, Peter Davis, H. S. Aldrich, Catna Wachter, John Simpson, Ellen Barrington, J. T. Bau, H. J. McGivern (2.)

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

Adam Hoerr vs. W. H. Ross. Motion to take off compulsory non suit refused.

H. M. Clements vs. William Boyd. Motion to take off compulsory non suit allowed.

Hatch and wife vs. Michael Graver. Appeal dismissed, costs of appellant.

W. S. Reno *et al.* vs. Eliza Robinson *et al.* David D. Bruce was appointed master to take testimony and report.

Martin Rice vs. Thomas Jones, Jr. Alderman's judgment reversed.

James Lee, Duncan vs. Corsell & Werling. Issue awarded claimant to give bond in $3,000.

Theodore Clark was appointed Election Assessor for the Third district of the Second ward, Allegheny, and Franklin Ferre, Inspector of Election in the Third precinct of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

LEGAL NOTES.

Henzel & Reep yesterday entered suit in Common Pleas No. 3, against Samuel Rothermel and Burtsch Craig, charging them with trespass *de bonis asportatis*. Plaintiffs allege that they were instrumental in depriving them of a horse and wagon worth $300.

Patrick and Kate Burns entered suit in Common Pleas No. 2, to right of the late $1,000 damages for a leged slander, against John and Mary Hanlin. The latter is charged with use of expressions on the 25th of June, 1875, calculated to reflect on Mrs. Burns' character for chastity.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

A Suspicion of Foul Play—Several Persons Arrested.

The body of a man, ascertained to be Donald Campbell, was found about half-past ten o'clock last night in the Ohio river, opposite Temperanceville, by Mr. John Bookhlatner. The deceased lived on Penn avenue. Foul play is suspected and several parties have been arrested on suspicion and confined in the Thirty-sixth Ward Station House to await an investigation by the Coroner.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. TUTH

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Election of Daniel Wenke and J. J. Larkin, Assistant Assessors, Declared—Wood Street and Fifth Avenue to be Repaved—The Centennial Fourth Celebration—Minor Matters.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon. In

SELECT BRANCH,

in the absence of Dr. Gross, David Aiken, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The Clerk read the following

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

GENTLEMEN—As you are aware, I vetoed the last Appropriation ordinance, assigning as a reason that it levied excessively above the amount provided in the ordinance to be expended. I now call your attention to facts, derived from official documents, that prove my statement to be correct, and at the same time call your attention to a way in which you can relieve the taxpayers of a portion of this unnecessary load, without "stopping the wheels of government."

The ordinance purports on its face to only levy for city tax, water works, interest, fire and sinking fund, & tax of $922,903, while in fact under the authority of the ordinance, there is levied for these purposes alone the sum of $1,045,753, instead of $922,903 as stated in the ordinance for milliages. In other words the excessive sum of $113,463 is surreptitiously taken from the pockets of taxpayers for a purpose not stated in the ordinance.

You have it in your power to lift this unnecessary burden directly from the taxpayer by the exercise of a power that is used at almost every meeting of Councils in favor of persons whose "individual or political influence," either by themselves or their friends, commands attention of the various Boards of exonerations, abatements, overpaid taxes, etc.

As a specimen of how you can relieve the taxpayers in the mass as well as in the individual, I append from the official proceedings of Councils the following instances of exonerations, which could be duplicated were it necessary. [Here follows an extract from the municipal record of the proceedings of Common Council, December 27, 1875, giving the names of twenty-two persons who were relieved from taxation by one resolution.] I have selected these instances as only one of the modes in which you can afford relief. If you should direct an exoneration or abatement, or whatever else you may choose to call it, of twenty per cent. from the four mill tax, called city tax, you will arrive at the relief asked for, about as readily as in any other way.

An examination of the levy for old city special and Lawrenceville special will develop the same deception as referred to above.

Yours respectfully,

WM. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1876.

The communication was received and filed, a motion to refer it to a committee for examination receiving second.

A resolution was adopted giving Messrs. Philips & Buegnye privilege to erect an awning in front of the Central Hotel entrance on Smithfield street.

A communication was read from the Chamber of Commerce asking that Councils take immediate action for the repaving of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

A motion was then adopted that the regular order of business be suspended in order to take up business accumulated from Common Council, and a resolution instructing the City Attorney to enter satisfaction of the liens entered against properties of George Kunkel, J. F. Heisel and Wm. Brennan, on Yard's alley, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards, was concurred in.

REPAVING OF FIFTH AVENUE.

The ordinance repaving Fifth avenue, from Smithfield street to market street, with a pavement other than cobble stone, was called up. The ordinance had already been passed finally by Common Council and provided that one-fourth of the expense should be paid by the property holders and three-fourths by the city.

Mr. *Carr* spoke against the ordinance, claiming that the property holders should bear the entire expense if they wanted a better pavement than cobble stone.

The vote was taken on the final passage of the ordinance, resulting 29 ayes to 24 nays. So the ordinance failed to pass.

Mr. Kerr called up an ordinance providing for the election of two board measurers, who shall receive a compensation of fifty per cent. for their labors. The ordinance specifies that the duties, which are the same as those provided by the former ordinance, concurred in.

JOINT SESSION.

It was announced that Common branch was ready to go into joint session to elect two Assistant City Assessors.

Mr. Kennedy for the Democratic members claimed that Messrs. Daniel Wenke and J. J. Larkin were elected at the last meeting of Councils, and in order that the minority members who voted for Mr. L. Larkin might not compromise themselves he called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the vote stood—27 yeas, 25 nays, the Democrats voting in the minority.

The motion was therefore carried and Councils assembling on joint session were called to order by President Negley of the Common branch.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

The Chair announced that he had written to Attorney General George Lear in regard to the election of two Assistant Assessors at the last joint session and directed the Clerk to read the letter written by himself and also the reply received from Mr. Lear.

President Negley's letter set forth the proceedings of the joint session, stating that Daniel Wenke had received 52 votes and Mr. Larkin 40. His ruling that no election was had was based on the fact providing that every city officer elected by Councils shall receive the votes of a majority of all the members.

The opinion of Attorney General was then read as follows:

HARRISBURG, June 26, 1876.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 27th inst. is received. As your election of Assessors is peculiarly a question of law, I refer you to a score of the ablest lawyers in the State. I do not wish to be understood as interfering in your local business, except in an advising manner.

I have no interest personally, officially, or politically in the result, but if I can aid you in solving the difficulty I will cheerfully do so.

To get May 8th, 1876, is as much a part of your charter as the act of April 6th, 1875, and where two acts cannot be reconciled, the latter must prevail "*Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogunt*," and this would be the result without a repealing clause, but in the act of 1875, there is a repealing section in these words, "all laws inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this act shall be and they are hereby repealed." The act of 1857 provides that all appointments of officers, made by the City Councils shall be by a *viva voce* vote, and a concurrence of a majority of the whole number members elected shall be required." The act of 1876 providing for the election of assessors, among other things, enacts that "whenever two assessors are to be chosen for the same *term of service*, each member of Council shall vote for one person only." Now as to how to be elected, and no member of Councils can vote for more than one. You have considered and fifteen members, and how you can get two majorities out of that or any other number is a problem in arithmetic too abstruse for my comprehension. It was the very object of the law to give the minority a representation. A majority of the whole number elected may be secured at another meeting for one, but not for both. If you then adjourn again you cannot improve it at a subsequent meeting, for you have voted for the assessor elected will have exhausted their power. They cannot vote for another. They can not vote for two at two different times than they can at the same meeting; such an attempt would be an evasion of the law.

While I have but little faith in the system of minority representation and believe it is the principle that majorities should rule, I believe still more firmly that the law as it is, should be enforced. Yours truly,

GEORGE LEAR.

Hon. W. B. Negley.

WENKE AND LARKINS ELECTED.

When the opinion had been read, President Negley announced that he had been considering the matter on the adjournment for dinner and had come to the conclusion that he was wrong and now coincided with the view of Attorney General Lear. He therefore declared that Daniel Wenke and Jas. J. Larkin were duly elected Assistant City Assessors. The announcement was received with applause by the Democratic members.

On motion of Mr. Foley the Committee on City Property was directed to procure three grappling hooks and ropes, one to be kept at City Hall, one in the Twelfth ward, one in Southside, and one at the South Side Market house.

Mr. Kerr presented the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee report to Councils the present status of the work under their charge, and also the least possible amount needed to complete the new works in operation, as well as the amount of penalties incurred by the contractors for delay.

Resolved further, That the committee and City Solicitor be requested to report what action is still necessary to be taken to the city such penalties as have already accrued or may be incurred, and submitted by them on the part of the contractors.

Adopted.

The Mayor's message, presented in S. C., was read, and was received and filed.

Councils at this point went into joint session, and when C. C. returned to their chamber they adjourned.

FROM FAIRMOUNT.

The Commencement—Alumnae Meeting—The Reception, Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FAIRMOUNT, PA., June 26, 1876.

Last week put a new face on things in our village. It reminded the older inhabitants of the time when Fairmount was a sort of rural metropolis, doing the trade of the country for miles around. The occasion was the anniversary exercises of the Ladies' Seminary, the interest being intensified by the fact that this was the twenty-fifth year of the institution, and special efforts had been made to gather her daughters from afar.

On Monday and Tuesday the examinations were conducted under the supervision of a committee of the Blairsville Presbytery. These gentlemen expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of the year's work on the part of both teachers and pupils.

The programme given by your special correspondent in Wednesday's issue was followed to the letter. The Irving Literary society entitled herself to the praise and thanks of a crowded audience, callisthenics, tableaux and music varying the more sternly literary performances. The prominent features of the Alumnæ reunion on Tuesday evening were the address of welcome by Mrs. Shepley, for thirteen years associated with her late husband, Rev. S. H. Shepley, in the charge of the school, and another by Miss Homans, the present associate principal. To each of these ladies appropriate responses were given, while '72 furnished a poem of greeting which was mathematically examined, consisting of just one hundred lines. Mrs. Shepley also entertained the teachers and alumnæ that evening in unbounded style.

Wednesday morning narrowly escaped being rainy. It was the Seminary Commencement day. The young ladies of '76 looked their prettiest in their best, all were satisfied. Some of the more susceptible of the fellow brethren were enraptured that wisdom could be incarnate in so much beauty.

In the afternoon a most interesting public meeting was held by the Alumnæ. After music, Professor Parks made an address, which manifested his appreciation of the kindness of all about him. He spoke of some of the disadvantages under which he had labored and his constant desire to improve the Seminary and make it an attractive Christian home, whilst maintaining a high standard of study. Next came a school history, prepared by Miss Kate Mendell, of class of '76, who, we regret to say, was unable to be present. This was read by Miss Williams, one of the present corps of teachers. It was complete and full of intense interest, a remarkable production, as was observed by the whole audience. It showed the beauty of language, easy and occasionally very style were charming, and for sixty minutes the audience listened to Miss Williams' fine delivery with interest unabated. Proud, indeed, is the seminary of Miss Mendell and well worthy is she of the resolution of compliment and thanks she received.

Rev. C. C. Hughes, of Canton, Ohio, who conducted the Seminary for two years as successor to Mr. Shepley, then made a beautiful and scholarly address, taking for his subject the "Sweet Influences." After giving the origin of the phrase as applied to the Pleiades, he gifted his address to the present occasion in words well chosen and full of power. The Rev. George Hill, D. D., pastor of the church and the much honored founder of the seminary, then spoke, and his thoughts were such as nothing more to say, he filled up all the spaces and spoke connectedly and with beautiful and appropriateness, thanking that if he had ten daughters to educate he would send them all to Fairmount. The valedictory was read by Mrs. Elder, of class of 1857. It was sadly interesting. Very beautiful were the tributes she paid of the sacred dead. Loving memories and she of her beloved teacher, Rev. S. H. Shepley, who died November 15, 1874. The hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," was sung, and the people were dismissed by the benediction, pronounced by Dr. Hill.

The reception given on Wednesday evening by the Alumnæ at the Seminary, proved to be a most interesting and enjoyable affair. Beautiful decorations, flowers and pretty arrangement of tables in the supper room added much to the enjoyment if they wanted a better adornment than cobble stone.

The vote was taken on the final passage of the ordinance, resulting 29 ayes to 24 nays. So the ordinance failed to pass.

Mr. Kerr called up an ordinance providing for the election of two board measurers, who shall receive a compensation of fifty per cent. for their labors. The ordinance specifies that the duties, which are the same as those provided by the former ordinance, concurred in.

JOINT SESSION.

It was announced that Common branch was ready to go into joint session to elect two Assistant City Assessors.

Mr. Kennedy for the Democratic members claimed that Messrs. Daniel Wenke and J. J. Larkin were elected at the last meeting of Councils, and in order that the minority members who voted for Mr. L. Larkin might not compromise themselves he called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the vote stood—27 yeas, 25 nays, the Democrats voting in the minority.

The motion was therefore carried and Councils assembling on joint session were called to order by President Negley of the Common branch.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

The Chair announced that he had written to Attorney General George Lear in regard to the election of two Assistant Assessors at the last joint session and directed the Clerk to read the letter written by himself and also the reply received from Mr. Lear.

President Negley's letter set forth the proceedings of the joint session, stating that Daniel Wenke had received 52 votes and Mr. Larkin 40. His ruling that no election was had was based on the fact providing that every city officer elected by Councils shall receive the votes of a majority of all the members.

The opinion of Attorney General was then read as follows:

HARRISBURG, June 26, 1876.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 27th inst. is received. As your election of Assessors is peculiarly a question of law, I refer you to a score of the ablest lawyers in the State. I do not wish to be understood as interfering in your local business, except in an advising manner.

I have no interest personally, officially, or politically in the result, but if I can aid you in solving the difficulty I will cheerfully do so.

To get May 8th, 1876, is as much a part of your charter as the act of April 6th, 1875, and where two acts cannot be reconciled, the latter must prevail "*Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogunt*," and this would be the result without a repealing clause, but in the act of 1875, there is a repealing section in these words, "all laws inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this act shall be and they are hereby repealed." The act of 1857 provides that all appointments of officers, made by the City Councils shall be by a *viva voce* vote, and a concurrence of a majority of the whole number members elected shall be required." The act of 1876 providing for the election of assessors, among other things, enacts that "whenever two assessors are to be chosen for the same *term of service*, each member of Council shall vote for one person only." Now as to how to be elected, and no member of Councils can vote for more than one. You have considered and fifteen members, and how you can get two majorities out of that or any other number is a problem in arithmetic too abstruse for my comprehension. It was the very object of the law to give the minority a representation. A majority of the whole number elected may be secured at another meeting for one, but not for both. If you then adjourn again you cannot improve it at a subsequent meeting, for you have voted for the assessor elected will have exhausted their power. They cannot vote for another. They can not vote for two at two different times than they can at the same meeting; such an attempt would be an evasion of the law.

While I have but little faith in the system of minority representation and believe it is the principle that majorities should rule, I believe still more firmly that the law as it is, should be enforced. Yours truly,

GEORGE LEAR.

Hon. W. B. Negley.

WENKE AND LARKINS ELECTED.

When the opinion had been read, President Negley announced that he had been considering the matter on the adjournment for dinner and had come to the conclusion that he was wrong and now coincided with the view of Attorney General Lear. He therefore declared that Daniel Wenke and Jas. J. Larkin were duly elected Assistant City Assessors. The announcement was received with applause by the Democratic members.

On motion of Mr. Foley the Committee on City Property was directed to procure three grappling hooks and ropes, one to be kept at City Hall, one in the Twelfth ward, one in Southside, and one at the South Side Market house.

Mr. Kerr presented the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee report to Councils the present status of the work under their charge, and also the least possible amount needed to complete the new works in operation, as well as the amount of penalties incurred by the contractors for delay.

Resolved further, That the committee and City Solicitor be requested to report what action is still necessary to be taken to the city such penalties as have already accrued or may be incurred, and submitted by them on the part of the contractors.

Adopted.

The Mayor's message, presented in S. C., was read, and was received and filed.

Councils at this point went into joint session, and when C. C. returned to their chamber they adjourned.

Summer Hats.

For men, boys and children. The most complete assortment to be found at McCORD & CO.'s, 131 Wood street. TTHS

HON. WILSON McCANDLESS.

Action of the Grand Jury in Regard to His Retirement from the Bench—A Deserved Compliment.

An incident of a highly interesting nature transpired in the United States District Court, at Williamsport, on Friday last, just before the discharge of the Grand Jury. Upon the request of the Foreman, Hon. Henry Souther, permission was granted for the reading by the Clerk, S. C. McCandless, Esq., of a record of certain proceedings in the Grand Jury room. The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES GRAND JURY ROOM, } WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 21, 1876. }

Lewis Jones, Esq., presented the following:

MR. FOREMAN—It is understood that the Hon. Wilson McCandless is about to retire from the bench of the District Court of the United States for this district, and the present is the last term at which he will preside on that bench which he has adorned for so many years with unusual grace, dignity, learning and ability. While, sir, we sincerely regret that circumstances rendered by himself sufficient to necessitate his withdrawal from his judicial duties, so long and so well discharged, we shall feel proud of the historic page he will adorn in the annals of our State, and, it is fitting, sir, that the last Grand Jury assembled under his mandate should give expression, by appropriate proceedings, to the high esteem they entertain of him as a man and their appreciation of the learning and ability with which he has discharged the responsible duties of his office, and above all, of his integrity and incorruptibility as a Judge.

I therefore move you, sir, that a committee of six members of this grand inquest be appointed to prepare and report to this body, on or before this day, such resolutions, and proceedings as may seem meet in regard to the retirement of Hon. Wilson McCandless, to the end that the same may be entered upon the records of the court over which he has presided with such unanimous ability. Whereupon the following members of the Grand Jury, viz: Henry Souther, Lewis Jones, T. B. Girard, W. F. Schell, S. B. Patrick and B. C. Christy were appointed such committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Honorable Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, is about to terminate his official connection with the district, after presiding over this court for a period of seventeen years; and

WHEREAS, The members of the Grand Jury now sitting at the court in Williamsport, Pa., at this June term, 1876, deem it proper and fitting that we should put upon record our testimony in behalf of the distinguished gentleman and jurist who is now about to retire from the position which he has occupied so long, the duties of which he has so ably discharged; therefore we do hereby resolve:

First, That during the time his honor, Wilson McCandless, has filled the position of United States District Judge in this district, the high and important duties pertaining to the office have been ably, carefully, faithfully and honestly discharged, to the credit and dignity of the bench and judge. The rights of the public and citizens have been alike protected and cared for, and full justice to the country will be but sad consolation to the many to whom he has endeared himself by a generous heart and spotless life.

Resolved, That we learn of the death of our late fellow-citizen, Samuel Shofield, Esq., and James Vick, with feelings of unfeigned sorrow.

Resolved, That in his early death we lose a most worthy and accomplished member of our fraternity, one alike honored in the social relation of life; that society loses a useful member, the social circle a modest, unassuming ornament, and his relations an affectionate son and brother.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathies in their deep affliction.

Hon. Wood McKnight, of Company A, Duquesne Grays, has issued the following order respecting the funeral, which will take place at three o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of Mrs. John Layton, No. 143 Fourth avenue:

The members of this Company are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory on Tuesday afternoon, June 27th, at three o'clock P. M., prompt, in full dress uniform to attend the funeral of our late comrade, James Vick. Members of other Companies of the Regiment are cordially invited to participate.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

Cooperstown, New York.

will open for the season June 15th. This house is entirely new and contains all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms and board may be secured at the Allegheny Central Hotel, Allegheny City, where plans of the house can be examined, or by letter addressed to

WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Manager,
TTHS Cooperstown, New York.

Don't You Forget It.

Buy your fire works where you can get the cheapest and largest assortment, at POLLOCK'S, 332 Liberty street.

Glorious Fourth of July, 1876.

Committees on Fire Works can be supplied with any amount or any kind of fire works at POLLOCK'S, 332 Liberty street.

The New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is convenient to everything, and as for coolness its guests live in a park.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

American Writing Fluid
has no superior in the world.

American Writing Fluid,
put up in all sizes, from one ounce up to one quart bottles. Ask for it.

American Writing Fluid
has no superior in the world.

Iron City Gun Works.
Rifles, shot guns, pistols and ammunition for Black Hills parties and others. Fishing tackle, sporting apparatus, etc.; a full assortment at lowest prices at H. H. Schutte's Iron City Gun Works, No. 329 Liberty street. Send for price list. TTHS

Support Home Industry
by using American writing fluid.

American Writing Ink
is used by schools, and is offered cheaper than any other reliable ink in the market.
106 Fourth avenue, General Agent.

Support Home Industry
by using American writing fluid.

Centennial Visitors
desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. CURTIS DAVIS, proprietor.

American Writing Fluid
is manufactured by the Harrisburg Ink Company.

American Writing Fluid
is recommended by banks, railroads and commercial men, wherever used.

American Chemical Writing Fluid.
Large discount to the trade.
A. H. BAUMAN,
General Agent, wholesale and retail, No. 106 Fourth avenue.

BASE BALL.

The Alleghenys Get Away With the St Louis Red Sox—Games to be Played.

The game at Union Park yesterday afternoon, between the Alleghenys and the Red Sox of St. Louis, was one of the most exciting of the season, and was witnessed by a large crowd. At the end of the fifth inning the score stood even at four runs each. From the sixth up to the twelfth inning there was a succession of mutual whitewashings, and in the thirteenth inning the Alleghenys scored a run and were declared the victors amid uproarious applause. Few games played anywhere this season have exhibited a score so remarkable. The game lasted two and a half hours.

The following is this week's list at Union Park, Alleghany: Tuesday, Braddocks vs. Red Sox; Wednesday, Alleghenys vs. New Haven; Thursday, Red Sox vs. Philadelphia; Thursday, four p. m., Braddocks vs. New Haven; Friday, Alleghenys vs. Philadelphia; Saturday, Alleghenys vs. Red Sox.

The fifth game between the Neshannocks and Alleghany clubs will be played at New Castle to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

G. M. HAZLETT was discharged under the insolvent laws yesterday by the Common Pleas Court No. 2.

THE Diamond Social Circle will give a picnic at Wildwood Grove, Castle Shannon, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

ALEXANDER KERMAN of the South Side, on Saturday, fined Mrs. Mary None, of Sharpsburg, ten dollars for cruelty to a horse.

MRS. MARY DUNCAN, of Manchester, and Hon. H. Long, now in that city on a visit, will assume the editorship of the *Gazette*, of this city, on the 1st of July.

MIKE DUNN, a vagrant, was shipped to Clarion yesterday, consigned to the Superintendent thereof, at the County Workhouse, until his return with the Christmas holidays.

THE Lafayette festivities for the benefit of the Newsboys' Sabbath School, in the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, will be held during this week.

THE child belonging to Mr. Lyons, residing on the corner of Forty-fourth and Sherman street, who had swallowed a shoe pegging awl, was found at an early hour Sunday morning in Allegheny.

THE alarm of fire from box 78 at one o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of the pipe house of the Standard Oil Works, a short distance below the Sharpsburg bridge. The loss is small.

PETER FINE, a grocer doing business on James street, Allegheny, left his house on Saturday morning last, since which time his friends and family have heard nothing of him. They are very anxious.

F. W. REICHERT was before Deputy Mayor King yesterday on a charge of stealing $60 from Mr. Reichert, his brother-in-law. He succeed waived a hearing and gave bail for his appearance at Court.

LAWRENCE BENDER was committed to jail yesterday, by Alderman Kreuter, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Stelle, who alleges that the defendant swore falsely in a case before Justice Snodgrass, of Braddock.

MR. JOSEPH MCNAUGHER, of Allegheny, received a sunstroke on Saturday, while walking along Federal street, near the Allegheny jail house, insensible, where he remained until yesterday morning, before he could be removed to his home.

Two alleged violators of the law against selling liquor on Sunday, to wit: Jno. Shaffer, Delightmiller and John Wagner, were before Acting Mayor Neville, of Allegheny, yesterday, and were held for court. Chief Ross is the prosecutor in both cases.

HAYS POST, NO. 3, G. A. R., held a meeting last evening and decided to go to Washington in sixty-five strong. They leave Sunday evening, July 2. A meeting will be held at the Pierson Post hall on East Liberty, this evening, to complete arrangements for the trip.

GEORGE ROWAN, the colored man who was confined in the Allegheny lock-up Sunday evening for striking Joseph Herrol with a stone, was fined $10 and costs on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was also bound over to court for assault and battery.

WM. MCKEE, a boy of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, met with a painful accident Sunday, while riding with a party of friends. In getting out of the wagon he made a misstep, and broke his right leg below the knee. Dr. Johnson was called and reduced the fracture.

THE boot and shoe store of Peter Kline, at Castle Shannon, was entered Sunday night and fifty dollars worth of goods were carried off. An entrance was effected by unlocking a front door, and the burglars hauled the goods away in a vehicle, as the marks of wheels backed up to the door were plainly visible.

Two children of Mr. Wm. D. Negley, of the Thirteenth Ward, were buried yesterday. Four of Mr. Negley's children have died within the short space of two weeks, of diphtheria, and his only remaining child is dangerously ill with the disease. The afflicted parents have the deepest sympathy of all their friends and neighbors.

THE German Orchestra gave a delightful concert last evening at the Germania Garden, which was enjoyed by a liberal thousand people, many of whom stood on the Suspension and drank delicious music and didn't pay a cent. The gentlemen of the brass band will give two more entertainments in the Garden, this and to-morrow evening.

JOHN KELLER was arrested yesterday morning and held for a hearing by Alderman Salisbury, at the South Side, on the charge of highway robbery, preferred by Lorenz Mester, who alleges that on Saturday night the defendant lacked him and relieved him of his watch, along with some blunt weapon and abstracted from his clothes all the money he had—$12.

TWO bad ones, Jack Lane and John Cook, were disorderly on a train at the Federal Street Depot, which they had boarded for their base ball match yesterday afternoon, and when Officer Tillery tried to arrest them they resisted vigorously. With the assistance of Officer Merriman the disorderlies were confined in the lock-up, and the Acting Mayor Neville will attend to their case this morning.

A PARTY of railroad employees left Dunbar, Fayette county, on Saturday morning to go to their employment. During a change of engines around a curve struck the car, instantly killing Thomas Lally. The rest of the party escaped unhurt. Mr. Lally was a highly respectable man, and the order of Ancient Hibernians, of which he was a member, buried him with due honors at Connellsville on Sunday.

A STRUNK was found in the Allegheny river, opposite Montrose, yesterday, which contained a woman's dress, child's underclothing, a revolver, and a bottle of medicine, the prescription having been given by Dr. E. Donnelly. The trunk bore the name of William Jackson, Parker's Landing, Pa., on it. A small raft was found at the same time, on which were two coats, pair of shoes, pair of boots, a caulking chisel and some oakum. The trunk is at Mr. Hulings, at Montrose.

CHARLES CARROLL, a lad aged about fifteen years, who is employed in Hoag's book and stationery establishment, on Federal street, Allegheny, fainted at the counter yesterday morning, and fell to the floor, receiving a severe concussion of the brain. Dr. Wingert was summoned. The lad remaining unconscious and labored over him for about three hours before he was brought to consciousness, a dazed, bewildered state he was removed to his home on Arch street, near Ohio, where he began to improve rapidly, and at last accounts was doing well. The injury to his head will confine him to his bed for some days.

THE Directors of the Allegheny County Home have given a very broad hint, through Robert Woods, Esq., that they are tired of feeding every Grand Jury that sits (or chooses to travel) in Allegheny county. If the Grand Jury "means business," and wants to get at bottom facts by examining the books of the institution the directors are willing to receive them; but if they go out for the "quarterly feed"—to be dined, wined and cigared—they are not wanted. The present Grand Jury have arranged to visit the Home to-morrow. There is no law to prevent their going, even if they have to carry lunches in their pocket.

Summer Hats.

For men, boys and children. The most complete assortment to be found at McCORD & CO.'s, 131 Wood street. TTHS

HATS, HATS.

McCord & Co.

Have just received all the very latest styles of Straw Hats, Light Felt and all desirable summer hats at very low prices, at 131 Wood street. TTHS

STATE NEWS.

Lancaster has mad dogs.

Di